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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL NEW YORK-Gilsey House, Windsor Hotel and As CHICAGO-Paimer House, Auditorium Hotel and

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, 14th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street.

A paper declares that "the prestige the President was rather increased than diminished in the late elections." That paper was the London Times.

The man who, having borrowed money of a county officer, refuses to pay be-

Until the Cleveland administration shall have passed into history it behooves every American citizen to either remain on American soil or be very careful in his conduct if he goes abroad.

The Chicago Chronicle (Democratic) says that most foreign nations have The United States has an increasing public debt since the advent of Cleveland-

to the people than that of previous meshave issued so few guesses at its con-

An Ohio paper remarks that what the Indiana Republicans need is fewer candidates and more leaders. This may be, but if by leaders bosses are meant, Indiana Republicans have none, neither do they want them.

The European powers have made dreadful flasco of putting a stop to Turkish outrages in Armenia. During all the months that they have been palavering the outrages have continued, and it looks as if they would only cease when material for them is exhausted.

The result thus far is said to be a loss of \$100,000,000 of duties

The Republican vote for Governor in Maryland was 13,000 greater than any Democratic vote in the State from 1888 to 1895, while in Kentucky Colonel Bradley's vote for Governor is but 3,000 less than the highest Democratic vote during the past seven years. In both States the aggregate vote was larger than at any previous election.

If Senator Peffer can succeed in so exposing the scandal of congressional funerals as to break up the practice altogether he will deserve a vote of public thanks. There is no reason why the government should give a public funeral to any member of Congress who dies in that usually mark such funerals are simply disgraceful.

There are indications that the sound-Middle States will not support exconsistent, they should not. Mr. Crisp's pronounced utterances before the Georgia Legislature favoring the free and ought to bar him from any favors at the hands of sound-money Democrats.

The consular reports issued by the State Department at the present time are devoted largely to pointing out the methods by which the people of the United States may sell a few barrels of flour here, a few barrels of coal oil there and a boat load of hardwood lumber in another place. Our consuls seem to imagine that the American people have turned hucksters. This is what is offered us for the reciprocity policy killed by the Democratic regime.

The American consul in the country where Westphalian hams are produced writes the State Department at Washington that bran is mixed with potatoes in that country for the feeding of hogs, advisable, because that cereal has an undesirable effect on the production of hams," and further, that "pork from hogs which have been principally fed with Indian corn shows little firmness and is watery." And that sort of stuff is printed by the State Department for United States!

of Indiana, G. A. R., a resolution was is likely to hear a good deal of him. unanimously adopted which declared Mexican war were all pensioned at the

that Union veterans should be treated as well as those who served in the Mexican war, and on several occasions, beresolution, advocated the claim which the Department of Indiana has urged.

REPUBLICANS AGAINST IT. Now and then a man claiming to be Republican appears who seems persuaded that the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States alone is policy which the Republican party can adopt or should adopt in the next campaign. It seems impossible that this nected with the business world or who are in contact with the active life and

If further evidence were necessary prove that the American people do no want a silver monetary basis like China Japan and Mexico-which the free coinage of silver at the present ratio would bring about-the result of the late elections should, it seems, convince all those who can be convinced by facts. In New York and Massachusetts, where the largest majorities of the Republican party were sustained, the platforms contained emphatic declarations against the free coinage of silver. In the three States which were snatched from the Democ racy-New Jersey, Maryland and Kentucky - the Republican platforms ex pressly declared against free silver. In Kentucky Colonel Bradley, the Republican candidate for Governor, made hos tility to free silver a leading topic in his hundreds of addresses, taking advanced grounds on the subject. His opponent repudiating his party platform, ran as a free-coinage advocate and was defeated The expression of the platform committee of the Pennsylvania State convention was rather flabby, but the convention cause of some technicality in the law by a well-nigh unanimous vote, substideserves the contempt of every decent tuted a clean-cut disapproval of free age. The majority for the Repu lican ticket was one of the largest. Both parties declared against free coinage in Ohio, but the Democratic candidate had "chanced it" on a free-coinage platform two years earlier and was beaten by the same majority. In Iowa the Republicans, on an out-and-out anti-free-coinage platform, had one of the fullest votes and argest majorities. In the Eighteeath congressional district of Illinois, sure Democratic by 2,500 votes prior to 1594 the Democratic candidate, with ever advantage in his favor, running on the Doubtless it is because the President's | single issue of free silver, was beater message this year will have less interest | by a majority of over 3,000, which was several hundred in excess of the Repub sages that Washington correspondents lican majority of 1894. In Kansas the candidate for Judge of the Suprem-Court, who was a candidate simply that free coinage might have a candidate was overwhelmed. In Nebraska the Democratic party divided on the silver que ion, but the faction opposed to free coin age had decidedly the larger part the votes. Everywhere the Populats had tickets with candidates pleaged to free coinage, but only in one State was

With such facts, how can a man who an lay any claim to carrying a level head insist that the Republicans should take any ground which might be construed to favor the free coinage of silver? Strong When the British make a tariff for as the tide now sets toward a sweeping duties specific, but when they desire to reason to believe that on a free-silver have an American tariff made for them | platform the party ticket could not carry they induce Messrs. Carlisle, Wilson and | three States east of the Mississippi river. Mills to make the duties ad valorem. If the silver-producing States will not support the Republican candidate for President on a platform not favorable to free coinage, the Republicans can afford to bid them go in peace. To cater to them would jeopardize the splendid prospects of next year. A full-purchasepower dollar is as important to wage and salary earners as is a protective tariff, and most of them know it.

the Populist vote as large as it was in

DEBS AGAIN IN EVIDENCE.

Eugene V. Debs's term of imprisonment in the Woodstock jail expired at 12 o'clock Thursday night, and he spent vesterday returning the calls of Woodstock people who had visited him while in jail. In the afternoon a special train from Chicago, carrying a large number of his friends, principally representatives office, while the junketing excursions of labor bodies in Chicago and other Debs received them at the jail and then marched with them around the public square to the music of a brass band and money Democrats from the Eastern and drum corps. This impressive ceremony ended, the party returned to Chicago where Mr. Debs last night delivered an tary vote for the speakership. To be address on "Personal Liberty." The address was sophomoric and pessimistic in style, and showed that the speaker had no proper conception of what true persbnal liberty consists of. The disparity between what Mr. Debs thinks he knows and what he really does know about some large matters of this kind is very great. Personally he is a bright man, who impresses people by his apparent devotion to what he conceives to be the interests of labor, but in assuming the of a political reformer and states. man he takes himself much too seriously. is a sophomoric ranter whose mouthings at first sound fairly well, but will not stand the test of a second reading and careful analysis, and his influence with thinking workingmen will be very limited.

There is an evident purpose to lionize Mr. Debs, to which he will doubtless lend himself. He has already laid plans that will keep him very much before the public. He says he has arranged to visit all the principal cities in the country and hold meetings under the auspices of the trades unions. Local unions will give him an informal reception as he passes through this city this afternoon. and his arrival in Terre Haute will be the occasion of a mass meeting. Thus ganizations which are intent on lionizing him and the kindly assistance of the press, which chronicles his movements At the last meeting of the Department | as a matter of current news, the public

All these efforts to make a hero and that, inasmuch as the veterans of the | martyr of Mr. Debs cannot alter the fact that he was convicted and punished for erans, in justice, were entitled to such | up railway traffic and travel, and that consideration. That is a very different the construction of law under which he resolution from one demanding that ev- | was punished has been sustained by the ery person who had received an honora- Supreme Court of the United States. ble discharge shall be pensioned at once. Whatever he may do or attempt to do in The former is not properly a service the future, it is not likely he will repeat but it is one based upon the his experiment that got him into trouble theory contained in the law which re- last summer. Indeed, there is reason to tires all army officers at the age of sixty- | believe that he has acquired some wistwo years, presumably because, at that | dom during his imprisonment. Since his | age, they are incapable of doing active | release from jail he has expressed the | suffering, says she has been approached

The first reason is that the results of such a strike are too disastrous, and sentiment is overwhelmingly against it. The second reason is that a railroad strike is different from any other strike, in that not only the interests of the combatants are involved, but the interests of the general public are affected. As the interests of the whole people are vastly greater and of more importance than any one interest, there has arisen an unwitten law, since the last great strike, which has as much restraining effect as a statutory

strike. In the light of recent judicial proedings, a striker becomes a conspirator. If, in conjunction with his fellows, he quits work in a way to retard or delay the nails, he is liable to imprisonment for coutempt of court, as in my case, for in-

These sensible conclusions show that Mr. Debs has a better understanding of the situation, and especially of the force of law and public opinion, than he had before his conviction. If he had held these views before the strike which lec to his imprisonment he would not have entered upon it. The fact that he holds them now shows that he is capable of learning from experience and knows how to accept the inevitable. It is literally true, as he says, that the federal courts

glad the courts have done so. death. Evidently, however, he learned something and may not repeat come a useful citizen and achieve honorable success. But he can never do this by trying to array labor against capital and organize opposition to law.

MR. CARLISLE NOT SUSTAINED.

The recent declaration of Secretary Carlisle does not receive anything like the general commendation of the bankers of New York. Two or three bank presidents who are reported as Democrats advise the retirement of the greenbacks an issue of low-interest gold bonds, but by far the larger part of those who have been interviewed are not of that opinion. Mr. A. B. Hepburn, who was Controller of the Currency under General Harrison, and who is now the president of a national bank in New York city, says that "the first thing which Congress should do is to pass a revenue bill putting the government on its feet so that it will not be running in debt right along." Mr. Cannon, president of the Chase National Bank, and an exgress to let the currency question alone." Mr. Henry Clews, the well-known bank-

to pass an act without delay making operative for the customs to be paid not now exist. It may be said in reference to this that it would be making an inidious distinction in the legal-tender money of the country. Well, isn't it an equally for the importers, who pay for their importations exclusively in gold coin or its equivalent? If they pay for these goods full in gold, it is equally reasonable to exact from these same parties a payment t least 50 per cent, in the same money duties before they can get possession their goods for distribution among the merican people. The effect upon the im-orters, at the worst, can only be to lessen eir profits to the extent of a small per-

The New York correspondent of the Chicago Record, who has been making a special inquiry relative to the opinions of financial men in that city, sums up the result as follows:

It will be noticed that the Wall-street iders of the financial world, both Republican and Democratic, are unanimously agreed that the present Congress should empt to pass some legislation as early as practical looking to an increase in the me of the government. Indeed, with ew exceptions, the feeling is pretty general that the deficit caused by insufficient revnue is largely the cause of the bond issues other words, it is the opinion of Wall street that with sufficient revenue to carry on the operations of the government the silver craze and the trouble over the greenbacks would soon disappear from the finanuently stated that only when the present ministration expired would the business world see the return of better and brighter

Thus it appears that Secretary Carlisle oes not represent in his recent speech East, unless it be those composing the houses with which the last remarkable ond contract was made.

Mr. Booker T. Washington, the now famous colored orator and principal of the Tuskegee School in Alabama, delivered an address in Philadelphia a few nights ago, in which he said:

morning of freedom came, and hough a child, I recall vividly my appearance, with that of forty or fifty slaves, before the veranda of the "big house" to hear read the documents that made us men after reaching West Virginia I heard of General Armstrong's school at Hampton of Richmond, Va., without money, friends or a place to stay all night. The next morning I applied to the captain of freight ship for work and he gave it. worked on this ship by day and slept under a sidewalk by night till I had earned money enough to continue my way to Hampton, where I soon arrived with a surplus of 5 cents in my pocket. In 1881 I left Hampton and started the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in a small church and shanty with one teacher and thirty stulents. Since then the institution at Tuskegee has gradually grown till we have connected with the institution sixty-nine inructors and eight hundred young men women representing nineteen States. Largely by the labor of the students we have built up within about thirteen years a property that is now valued at \$225,000; also thirty-seven buildings, counting large and small, located on our eighteen hundred

There is not another man in the United States, white or black, who has accomlished greater results under greater difficulties than this colored man has done. In first obtaining an education himself under the most adverse circumstances and then conceiving, establishing and building up an institution for the education of colored people which is now conkind in the country, Mr. Washington has shown that he possesses in a very high degree the elements of success and usefulness. He is doing a great work for his people and for the country, and contributing more than any other man tion of the race problem. The country

should keep its eye on Mr. Washington

great railroad strike in this country, and a proposition looking to the release o when asked his reasons for the opinion her husband as a matter of grace and the waiving of any claim on the French government for an indemnity for his imprisonment, his property rights and claim to a land concession in Madagascar to remain as they were before his imprisonment. This looks very much as if the administration were trying to find an easy way out of an embarrassing situation. The proposition comes very near being a bribe to Mr. Waller to obtain his liberty by surrendering all claim for indemnity against the French government, thus virtually admitting that he was justly imprisoned. If he was justly imprisoned he should remain in prison, and the government should make no effort for his release. If he was unjustly imprisoned, as there is every reason to believe, the government should demand his release and find a way of enforcing its demand. It is contemptible to ask him to purchase his liberty by waiving all claims against the French

Like the Cleveland administration, Chicago finds itself with a deficit, but the government being Republican, and having inherited its deficit from a Demhave made an impossibility of a railroad ocratic predecessor, it proposes to find a strike, and, it may be added, the great | remedy. Two officials propose to make mass of the American people are heartly up the deficit by mulcting all tradesmen, big and little, for licenses, thus putting The Journal bears no ill will toward all the burden upon trade. They argue that it is not fair to tax the saloons or the interests of labor. It regards him | \$3,300,000 and all other business \$443,000, as a wordy, ill-balanced, misguided which shows that they do not clearly man who has ridden a hobby nearly to recognize the difference between the saloon and grocery or dry-goods store. Mayor Swift, however, proposes to compel tax dodgers to furnish the deficit. If Mayor Swift has discovered a means of bringing tax dodgers to book he is practical statesman of the highest order.

> A good work has just been done at Kansas City in prosecuting and punishing the perpetrators of some very flacluded illegal registration, the abstraction of ballots, the substitution of others and the forging of returns. Three members of the gang have been convicted, the last one being the clerk of a local court, who gets two years in the penitentiary. The improved election laws of recent years in many of the States furnish pretty good protection against frauds, but in the absence of such laws the greatest vigilance should be exercised to preserve the purity of the batlot. No honest man can possibly have any sympathy with a perpetrator of

sufficient cottages built by counties, re-Controller of the Currency, remarks | lief corps, Grand Army posts and benevthey will be of little use. The Department of Indiana has generously donated er, declares that "the first question for two-fifths of its surplus to the construction of cottages-enough to build eight or ten. The people of Lafayette have provided for four, and several counties have voted money for others. In all, about twenty have been provided for, but there should be sixty, at least, by the time the dining halls, the hospitals and other buildings are in readiness to receive those they are intended to benefit.

When the Senate meets, next month, it will contain forty-two Republicans, thirty-nine Democrats, four Populists and two silver Republicans, making eighty-seven, with a vacancy in Delaware for which Dupont, Republican, is claimant. Two more Republicans may be expected from Utah as soon as the Legislature gets ready for work, which will probably be in January. Counting the Delaware man and the two from Utah, there will be, of the ninety Senators, forty-five straight Republicans and two silver Republicans. For all practical purposes, therefore, the Republicans, as soon as they can muster their full strength, will have a working majority.

has expelled an insurance firm from the association for employing a female solicitor, she being the widow of a deceased solicitor who succeeded to her husband's business. It is difficult to conceive of any ommendable motive for the action of the

yard what Mr. Taggart's County Commissioners refused to do. They might consider the question of removing a few feet of the yard on the north and south sides.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Definition. Tommy-Paw, what does the paper mean practical Christianity Paw-Practical Christianity is the kind that does not interfere with a man's busi-

She's a dashing and giddy soubrette, 'Twas in '70 that we first mette; She was twenty that day. And wondrous to say,

She's exactly one score years old yette. Between Love and Duty. "Honestly now," asked the interviewer, Populist party is ended?" "I wish I knowed, I wish I knowed," said the leader, thoughtfully. chance to marry a ten-thousand-dollar widder if I shave."

Society Item. "Mr. Welloph wants to take me to the gallery to see the paintings, ma," said the "To the gallery?" exclaimed Mrs. Oddyshay. "Ef you ain't good enough to be

took on the first floor, you ain't good enough to go at all!"

INDIANA PRESS OPINION. Certain Democrats who are saying "it

organ, the impressive utterance of formula, the expedition and ease of the The most unfortunate thing about Conwhole service removed from me every vesgress is that it has a Democratic President commend the simultaneous method." on its hands,-Goshen Times. It matters little what Republican is President. The important thing is that the Presilent be a Republican.-Lebanon Patriot. Orleans Examiner. The people did not know how well off they Prof. Troop, of the Indiana experimental were when we were living under a Repub station, was in this locality last Saturday. lean administration.-Tipion Advocate. and in company with Joe A. Burton made a tour of inspection among the persimme Democracy boasts that while it may be groves that abound in this section. Mr. Troop has undertaken the propagation of lefeated it will not surrender. What have they to surrender?-Fowler Republican Era. the persimmon, which is a fruit which has The tariff question will not down, and the heretofore had little or no attention. It is readily sold in the cities at ten cents a pint. Democracy might as well make up their and people have begun to take steps to save the fruit. It is a sure crop; never blooms minds to face the issue fairly and squarely. until after the frosts are over. Insects to

What the people want is a teriff that will raise revenue sufficient to meet the necessities of the treasury and not one that constantly creates a deficit.-Sullivan Union. Congress, when it next assembles, should reassert the Monroe doctrine, give the Cubans belligerent rights. In this they will de right, and let the results take care of them-selves.-Vevay Reveille. The Republican love feast in Indianapo-

Philadelphia Record. General Harrison's reported snub of Man-ley was a misconception; but Senator Sher-man has shot ley glances at Hoss Platt, gervice. The Journal has always insisted opinion that there will never be another indirectly by the State Department with his was the greatest thing of its kind ever pecial case of frost

held in the State. There was great enthusiasm manifested upon all sides. The meeting was a hummer.-Greencastle Banner-Times.

The meeting of Republicans at Indianapo-

lis was a surprise to everyone, as it was

so much larger than was expected. Every-

body seemed to be pleased with the future

outlook of the party and felt that by hard work we can succeed in 1896.—Columbus Re-

The Cincinnati Tribune suggests that

Schlatter try his hand at healing the wounds

of the Democratic party. Nonsense. Schlat-

er doesn't pretend to heal a case of de-

capitation. Besides, it takes the Republican

party to "put a heau" on its old rival.
-Richmond Telegram.

It is not necessary to give a man an

ffice simply because he wants it. Let the

delegates and voters seek and select men

who are worthy and well qualified and pass

those men by, no matter how loudly they

It is the consensus of opinion, not only

among Republicans, but among Democrats

elesville Ledger.

even now.-Lafayette Courier.

ion.-Terre Haute Tribu

from Lake Michigan to the "Pocket'

Change.

With some immediate purpose, and elate As if my little, trivial scheme were great.

Suddenly I think of her that died, and know

ometimes, when after spirited debate

ling unto myself, and all aglow

of letters or affairs, in thought I go

And what I would so were already so

Whatever friendly or unfriendly fate Befall me in my hope or in my pride, It is all nothing but a mockery.

And nothing can be what it used to be

When I could bid my happy life abide,

And build on earth for perpetuity. Then, in the deathless days before she died

A LIE NAILED.

tor of a New York Paper.

John Wanamaker's purchase of his Cabinet

swered by that gentleman in a flat-footed

communication, which will settle the whole matter in the minds of his countrymen. The

"Sir-I seldom see New York papers, and

ond-Because they often bear

my rule of silence when attacked by mali-

ious falsehood, I should have spoken on

two recent occasions. In one of these in-stances I was attacked over the shoulders

tally misrepresented facts that were meant

ary to a young man at the beginning of

his business career. The other occasion was

when, from the same source and at the same time, libelous stories were floated con-

cerning the employes of my business which made between four thousand and five

thousand persons justly indignant at the false and most uncomfortable position in which the untrue statements placed them

"As to the Indiana canard, I have to say

publican committee, except a few dollars expended on my own railroad fares when I

made a few speeches in that State three years ago. As to the \$10,000 which I paid

undertook, in the campaign of 1892, to per-

make it a personal matter that the Indiana

committee should get it. Upon the strength

of this the Indiana committee included the

persons connected with the national com-

mittee agreed from time to time that the

exhausted, I made my word good by standing up squarely to my promise and send-

Individual Communion Cups.

It is understood that on next Sunday

morning Rev. Dr. Leech will preach a dis-

course explaining and indorsing the method

individual cups. It is to be so administered in the First M. E. Church on the Sunday following. The church has ordered the

line of narrow tables that come with the

handsome individual glasses. These tables

tain eighteen vessels of wafers and three

method of receiving the Lord's supper and is indorsed by Bishop Vincent and numer-

ous distinguished pastors who have seen

the method tried. Dr. Leech will present

some of these testimonials. He prophesies that the old method will rapidly disappear

in the churches, and that the new method is

in perfect harmony with the ordinance and

the deepest solemnity of the observance. Bishop John H. Vincent/ Ll., D., recently

administered the Lord's supper to the hun-

dreds of ministers in the Ohio Conference

in the administration of the holy sacrament

of the novelty of the situation. Before the administration of the elements to the pre-

siding elders had been reached in the or

der of the service, I was fully satisfied with its wisdom and beauty. The silence

the subdued and subduing music of the

Indiana Persimmons.

not work on it and it has no fungus growth.

consequently is free from disease. It is said that a carload of persimmons could be har-

A Cold Wave.

vested in this locality the present season,

Then he wrote these words:

Leech claims it is the most beautiful.

altar to the other, and

extend inside of the altar from

or four hundred miniature glasses.

"Philadelphia, Nov. 18, 1895."

Crawfordsville Journal.

"JOHN WANAMAKER.

ing my check.

money should be paid, but, when hope that

Indiana committee \$10,000, and said I

that I never at any time subscribed or contributed a cent to the Indiana State Re

to harm me, but also involved serious in-

my son, who is residing abroad, by to-

"To the Editor of the Mail and Express:

Harrison campaign was yesterday

letter is as follows:

"My reasons are:

than I can contradict them.

ition with a \$10,000 contribution for the

-William Dean Howells.

ITS OPERATIONS AND CONDITIONS REPORTED BY D. N. MORGAN.

For the Fiscal Year Ended June the Revenues Were \$313,309,075 and the Expenditures \$356,195,298.

PENSION RECOMMENDATIONS

call, who are simply office-seekers with no special qualifications.—Greenfield Repub-REPORT OF ASSISTANT SECRETAR OF THE INTERIOR REYNOLDS.

as well, that the placing of General Harri-Changes in Laws Suggested-Cost of son at the head of the Republican ticket Our Foreign Mail Service-Repeal would not only insure an overwhelming victory, but from the day of his nomination of Marine Laws Urged. would be one of the greatest factors in restoring confidence in business circles.-No-

The Republicans of Indiana have much WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 .- D. N. Morgan, for which to be thankful, and this "experi-Treasurer of the United States, in his anence meeting" at Indianapolis has made it nual report on the operations and condition manifest that their hope for the future is of the treasury, says that the net ordinary based on correct propositions backed by sound doctrines. There are no factions and revenues of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, were \$313,309,075, an no contentions, present or prospective. The campaign of 1896 may be said to be fairly on increase of \$15,668,065, as compared with the year before; net ordinary expenditures, The G. O. P.'s biennial boom exposition at \$356,195,298, a decrease of \$11,329,981. Includ-Indianapolis is over, and it seems to be the ing the public debt, the receipts on all acgeneral verdict that there never were so counts were \$720,516,600, and the expendimany Republicans willing to sacrifice their tures, \$710,472,157. A further sum of \$31,157,700 personal interests and obey the party's call. The reason of this is that there has never was deposited in the treasury prior to the been a time before when a Republican nomiend of June on account of a purchase of nation was so nearly synonymous with elecgold coin to maintain the reserve, but was not formally covered and, therefore, does There was a happy growd of Republicans not appear in the accounts of the current it Indianapolis. The political outlook is so favorable and Republicans are so happy

At the close of business on June 30, 1894, over the recent election results that a Rethere stood charged to the Treasurer, on publican mass meeting can be held anythe books of the department, a balance of where in the State on ten hours' notice. \$763,565,540. Adding to this the receipts for Representatives were present from every portion of the State-Harrison shouters, the year, from all sources, gives \$1,484,082,-McKinley boomers, Reed shriekers and Alli-son advocates—but better than that, all were Republicans first. The feeling was one 165 as the total to be accounted for, and, one | deducting the expenditures, leaves a in State and Nation in 1896 .- Muncle Times. to this accountability to the depart-Indiana does not need any advertising on ment, the Treasurer had liabilities on other shelves, in a building in Indianapolis. It accounts which brought the totals to \$801,would be a useless waste of money. Her 854,753 and \$842,148,189 on the two dates, replendid school system, her great Statespectively. After setting aside the amounts nouse and soldiers' monument, "Ben-Hur" treated as unavailable, the principal of and Ben Harrison and James Whitcomb which is \$28,101,644, deposited with the States, Riley, her drained swamps, her fine gravel roads, her beautiful farmhouses, her deunder the law of 1836, there remained the sum of \$715,310,559, in 1894, and the sum ightful capital, her charming small cities, retty girls and manly boys, her all in \$812,627,722, in 1895, for which there were live assets in the several offices of the treasury and from Illinois to Ohio constitute an exposition in session all the year, with free admission, which cannot be added to nor subtracted from by any kind of a show at Indianapolis.—Delphi Journal. and mint and in the depository banks. Of these balances the sums of \$616,155,830 and \$579,247,863, respectively, were on deposit for the redemption of outstanding certificates and treasury notes, leaving \$159,154,739 and \$233,379,859, respectively, as the balances on account of the general lund.

Aside from the variations in the total stock of gold in the country, which is onsumption, as well as the imports and exhange going on in the composition of the money supply arises, the report says, from the gradual retirement of the treasury notes of 1890, through their redemption in silver dollars. By this process, which gan in August, 1893, and has contin since, the total issue of \$155,931,002 of these notes was reduced, by Sept. 30, 1895, to \$148,-666,280. As the reduction began before the original issues on the purchase of silver Mr. Wanamaker's Letter to the Edithe total cost of the purchases was never outstanding at any one time, the highest point ever reached being \$155,550,230, on Nov. The canard in the New York papers about

Uncurrent gold and silver coins of the face value of \$4,578,647 were transferred during the year from the treasury to the mint for recoinage. The loss thereon, arising from diminution of weight was \$201,157. Up to the end of September last the sum een exchanged for gold coin. Under the provisions of an act of Congress the face value of the State bonds and stocks formerly held in trust for the vari-

is you are aware, am not in the habit of ous Indian tribes had been placed on books of the treasury to the credit of "First—Because a newspaper that can please itself or its readers by printing well-known falsehoods can invent them faster various tribes, to draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum, and the securiies have become the property of the United ontradictions upon their face, as does this The amount of national bank notes

elved for redemption was nearly \$87,000,0 turned to the banks of issue, Inclusive of charges for transportation, salaries, stationcosts of the redemptions for the year were 100.352, which have been assessed on the banks at the rate of \$1.15 per \$1,000 of notes edeemed. The deposits on account of reduction or retirement of national bank circulation amounted, during the year, to \$12,-056,172, and the redemptions to the same account to \$13,068,369.

PENSION LEGISLATION.

Recommendations of Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reynolds. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.-Judge Reynolds, ssistant Secretary of the Interior, in his annual report, recommends legislation that will define with more certainty the pensionable status of minor children under the act of such children being sustained only by implication. The suggestion made a year ago for a more uniform rule for proof of marriage in pension cases is renewed. Stress children of pensioners who unlawfully abandon those dependent upon them a portion of the bounty paid such pen and also for legislation which will remedy the evils arising from the manner of making quarterly payments by checks direct at the agencies to certain weak and incompetent persons, who on such occasions are subject to schemes of the dissolute and nduced to squander their pension money. It is also suggested that while the statutes provide a proper punishment for emvet there should be lodged, if possible, in the federal courts the right of anyone in behalf of the government to intervene for the purpose of securing greater protection to the fund and a speedler process for its recovery, it having been brought to the attention of the department that many flagrant abuses exist in the management of pension funds which are not properly

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE. Annual Report of Superintendent

and effectively remedied by application in

the local courts by those entitled to insti-

tute the proceedings. During the year the

Assistant Secretary has brought practically up to date the work of his office in review-

ing pension cases appealed from the deci-

sion of the Commissioner of Pensions.

Brooks-The Postal Union. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 .- N. M. Brocks, superintendent of the foreign mails, has made his annual report to the Second Assistant Postmaster-general. The report excites some interest because the man to whom it is made has already made a report recommending that the office of superintendent of foreign mails be abolished and the work done as a division of the railway mail service. Mr. Brooks does not allude to this in his report, but he has doubt express if the matter comes before a committee of Congress. The report shows 05.017 pounds of letters and 4.951,851 pounds of other articles, a decrease from last year of 47,661 pounds of letters and an The estimate for the foreign mail service gates \$2,000,000. Of this amount \$757,328 will be paid the American line for lifty-two trips from New York to Southampton; \$81. 88 for the contract service between New York and Laguayra, \$130,104 for contract service between New York and Tuxpan, and \$73,476 for contract service between New York and Havana. For vessels of Uniting and for vessels of foreign register \$20,-126 are the amounts estimated. Then there are the miscellaneous expenses.

of the est has proved very bene ing the past year the union was increase by the colony of the Cape of Good Hope and arrangements are being made for the admission of Cores, in Asia, and the Orange Free State, in Africa. When this is accomplished there will remain outside the limits of the union of all the organ ized governments of the world, only the Chinese empire proper. The report shows that the foreign mail service is in excellent condition, not only between United States and Europe, but also from the United States to Asia, across the Pacific also from the United States to Central and South America upon both oceans.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

Report and Recommendations of the

Bureau of Navigation. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 .- The annual report of the Bureau of Navigation shows that the numbers and tonnage of our merchant fleet for the year have been nearly stationary. On June 30 it comprised 23,210 documented vessels of 4,635,360 tons, a decrease of 50,000 tons since June 30, 1894. This decrease is attributable to the business inactivity two summers ago, the production of our shipyards in April, May and June this year much exceeding the production during the same months in 1891. The chief events have been the initial trips of the St. Louis and St. Paul. Our fleet the great lakes alone outnumber the fleet of any nation except Eagles and Germany.

The report is devoted chiefly to recommendations for the repeal of many of our navigation laws of the last century which were copied verbatim by the earliest Con-gresses from the laws of King George III Commissioner Chamberlain points out that every other nation long ago repealed those laws and that we alone retain them as a handicap on our merchant marine. points out that our merchant marinmerchantmen of foreign nations whose governments have freed them from the shackles of old laws which we still retain second, with American railroads, which are strongly organized and have protected themselves generally from burdensome laws under which shipping interests are com-pelled to operate. Passage of the free ship bill is again recor The repeal of the law exempting from tonnage taxes in our ports vessels coming from ports in which our vessels are exempt

from that tax is strongly recommended. During the seven years of its operation about \$10,000 taxes in German ports, while \$500,000. Similar revelations. which have come under this law. The reon vessels from near-by ports. Free ng materials for American vessels he coastwise as well as the foreign trade is recommended and the repeal of sections or statutes relating to minor matters is advised on the ground of their use-

Department of the Platte. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22,-In his annual report Brig. Gen. John J. Coppinger, commanding the Department of the Platte, says that on a thorough inspection he found that all of the troops were well instructed and in good condition for service. The new battle exercises have stimulated interest in drill. It is believed that better results are now attained by confining a irills, military and gymnastic form in the interest of sobriety and go

DANGEROUS VIADUCTS

Another Street-Car Disaster Narrowly Averted at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 2 .- A narrow escape from another frightful bridge disaster occurred at 2:30 o'clock this morning on the Superior-street viaduct. Three street cars were walting for the draw to be closed. In line. It was on the west side of the viaduct next to the draw and back of it a few feet was a Wade Park-avenue car. About fifty feet further back was a Wooddand-avenue car. While the motormen were waiting for the draw to swing they leserted their posts of duty and were gossiping among themselves, when the rear car started up at a lively rate of speed. When the motorman left his car the safety cutdid not turn the lever so that the car would not start up. Suddenly the current started and the Woodlawn-avenue car dashed forward at a terrific speed. The full power of the current was on it and eye-witnesses say that in the few feet fi went before striking the Wade Park car it must have attained a speed of fully

twelve miles an hour. People standing on the bridge yelled to the passengers in all the cars to jump. The cars were well filled and the wildes panic immediately followed. With a terrific crash the Woodland car struck the Wade Park car, smashing the dash boards on Wade Park car forward against the ville-avenue car. Luckily it happened that the brake on the latter was set tis Nevertheless it was driven forward fully dozen feet and when it finally came to a stop was within a foot of the gates. The struggle of the panic etricken people then inside the cars to escape was fearful. Mrs. George Schindler, the wife of assistant police prosecuting attorney, was badly injured in jumping and was removed to her home in an ambulance. Other women fainted and had to be taken way in

carriages or ambulances. The Superior-street viaduct draw bridge is ninety feet above the river and the runaway car not been stopped just when it was a catastrophe rivaling that of last Saturday night on the Central via-duct would undoubtedly have occurred.

DEFAMED MEMBERS OF HIS FLOCK. The Rev. Frank Hyatt Smith to Be Sent to an Insune Asylum.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.-Rev. Frank Hyatt Smith was to-day adjudged insane by Judge Nelson at the close of a hearing in the United States Circuit Court. He will be sent to the United States Hospital for the Insane at Washington as soon as the necessary papers can be made out, Mr. Smith was recently indicted for sending scurrilous and defamatory postal cards to who had favored a change in pastors. The government did not contest Smith's plea of insanity as both its medical experts admitted the fact and advised that the endant be sent to an asylum. The Rev. inith recently visited Denver, where he was spoken of as the probable successor of the liev. Myrom W. Reed in one of the churches there.

STRANGLED FOR \$45

A Chleago Woman's Life Choked Out -Her Husband Arrested.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22 .- To obtain \$15 the life was strangled out of Mrs. Maggie Beck-Beckman, is under arrest charged with that there were dispatched during the year | lived in Flat L, at No. 207 State street. cer, occupying a flat in the building, found as killed my wife." Opening the door ing into the spartments he occu pointed to his wife lying dead on bed. Her clothes were torn as if a struggle had taken place between the woman and her murderer. Her neck was bruised under the bed lay a towel, wou and twisted, showing that it had been

used to strangle the unfortunate woman Two Colored Women Hanged. WARRENTON, Ga., Nov. 22. - Amanda Cody and Florence English, both negroes, were hanged here to-day on the same scaf-In view of the fact that the next rect- fold. They were executed for the murding of the Universal Postal Union will be of one of the women's husband on May